

JPRS 71872

15 September 1978

TRANSLATIONS ON NORTH KOREA

No. 614

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PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

'NODONG SINMUN' ARTICLE HAILS KIM IL-SONG

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[2 September KCNA press review identifies this article as an editorial article]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN 2 September carried an article headlined "High National Pride and Honour of Our People Who Make Revolution," having the great leader in the person of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song."

The article says:

The high national pride and honour of our people are the pride and honour of living and making revolution, holding in high esteem respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, whom all peoples unanimously respect and revere.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song peerless in the thousands of years long history of our people is the great leader who is possessed of matchless, extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble communist virtues and directs the revolution and construction along the highway of victory.

Since they came to have the great leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, our people have all along covered a glorious road of victory.

It was thanks to this that they could put an end to the long-drawn history of national ordeals and usher in a new hopeful era of revolution and convert our country which had suffered an eclipse on the world map into a powerful socialist state, independent and sovereign.

The August name of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a symbol of the greatness of our country and people; the authority and honour of our people and precisely his high authority and honour.



The article continues:

The high pride and honour of our nation in having the great leader in the persons of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is that, above all, they have the honour of ushering in the new era of history in the van by having the chuche idea, the great guiding idea, which represents the new era of history and struggling and advancing under its banner.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

"...Pride we feel is that our people have been armed with the chuche idea and that, on this basis, the ideological unity of the entire people has been realized. This I think is a very great achievement."

The immortal chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great revolutionary banner leading the cause of national liberation, class liberation and human liberation along the road of victory; it is a great lighthouse brightly illuminating not only today but the morrow of communism. This great revolutionary idea fully reflects all the age-old aspirations and desires of the working masses, the masters of history, and the fundamental principles of revolution and the requirements of the new era of history.

The founding of the immortal chuche idea was a great ideological discovery which takes the highest and brilliant place in the development of the history of human thought.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the chuche idea, an ever-victorious revolutionary idea, and indicates the road ahead of the times and revolution. This has led our people to get rid of all manner of subjugation and humiliation and the life of a ruined nation once and for all and made our nation a dignified one opposing flunkeyism and all other servile ideas and shaping its destiny independently and creatively.

The high national pride and honour of our people are the pride and honour of living and making revolution in the proud homeland of chuche where the immortal chuche idea, the great revolutionary banner of the times of chuche, was founded and has won an all-round victory.

The article goes on:

The high national pride and honour of our people who make revolution holding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem lie in that they have recorded the history of their country with a heroic epic replete with epochal miracles and feats, firmly unholding the banner of revolution.

Our people have a proud half a century long history of revolutionary struggle in which they have raised the position of the country and nation to the highest place and created epochal miracles and changes, which could not be

attained for thousands of years, in a most brief span of time from the time when they seized their destiny in their own hands and started shaping it, holding high the banner of independence.

The great victories in the 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle and the 3-year hard-fought fatherland liberation war were heroic events which demonstrated the invincible might of our people rallied firmly around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

As they have the great leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, our people could perform wonderful miracles, such as carrying out the agrarian revolution to liquidate the thousands of years long feudal fetters in a matter of 20 days, completing the socialist transformation of production relations, the most deep-going social changes, in 4-5 years and carrying out the difficult historic cause of industrialization in 14 years through an undaunted struggle on the debris. This is a brilliant example in paving an untrodden path to socialism and communism along the straightest path from a backward colonial and semi-feudal society.

The high national pride and honour of our people lie in that they have been following only the great leader and holding him in high esteem with spotlessly clean and pure loyalty for half a century from the time when they had respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation, as the great leader. This is the highest national honour and greatest pride of our people.

Our people are faithful people who firmly trust and follow only the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and entrust all their destinies entirely to him and have long been stubbornly fighting along the road of revolution (?invented) by him. This course is a proud course of the creation of the most beautiful and noble history showing how the people should attend the leader of the working class.

Our people take the revolutionary idea and intention of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as their faith, think and act as he wants and intends, and live and work for him even if they live a moment and liuu [as published] throughout their life for him. For this they have become a great people with the noblest traits. Our people regard this as the highest honour and greatest pride.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been devoting himself to the people up to this day and the people absolutely support and trust him and live and make revolution, entrusting all their destinies to him. History has not seen such kindred ties, such great and firm unity and cohesion.

This great unity and cohesion is the first and most brilliant one in all victories won by our people in the history of the nation and the most precious gain heightening the national pride and honour of our people.

The article emphasizes:

Since they attended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the sun of the nation, our people have covered the road of chuche under his wise guidance and our revolution has vigorously advanced and won victories along the glorious road, falling neither to flunkeyism nor to dogmatism. We consider it the greatest national pride and honour. Our people will more dynamically advance toward a brighter morrow along the highway of chuche pointed to by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4220

## PARTY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

### CENTRAL SEMINAR MARKING DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY HELD

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1101 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--A central seminar marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 4 September.

A portrait of the respected and beloved leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed with due respect on the platform of the hall.

Read out at the seminar were papers explaining the greatness, creativeness and invincible vitality of the immortal chuche idea founded by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his idea and theory on the building of state, its embodiment.

The speakers pointed out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on the rich experiences and shining successes gained in the building of the revolutionary government by embodying the chuche idea during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea after liberation.

Noting that the government of the DPRK is the only legitimate government representing the interests and will of the entire Korean people, they stresses: This is because the government of the DPRK was founded and is guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot and national hero, who loves the country and people more ardently than anyone else.

As the government of the DPRK is a patriotic, independent and popular government built in accordance with the unanimous will of the entire Korean people in the north and south, it is the only legitimate government representing the national interests and will of the entire Korean people.

Pointing out that the chuche idea is an ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of all the independent lines and policies of the government of the DPRK, guiding idea indicating the fundamental principles

to be adhered to in the state activities, and a guideline defining the basic mode and method of state activities of the DPRK, the speakers deeply explained their scientific and theoretical reason.

They emphasized that the great leader's independent idea and theory on the building of state firmly based on the chuche idea is an all-embracing revolutionary theory with a perfect composition and content.

They also dwelt on the fact that by embodying the chuche idea the great leader has brought about epochal changes in this land and successfully implemented the independent foreign policy and thereby heightened the international position and dignity of our republic and constantly increased its influence.

The seminar was attended by social scientists, teachers of party cadre training organs, universities and colleges and men of the press.

CSO: 4220

## MILITARY AFFAIRS

### KIM IL-SONG THANKS ARMY MEN FOR BUILDING EXPRESSWAY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1112 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army and marshal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on 30 August a letter of thanks to the officers and men of the 1550th engineering unit of the Korean People's Army who had excellently built the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway in a brief period of time.

The great leader expressed deep thanks to the officers and men of the 1550th engineering unit of the Korean People's Army who had successfully built the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway in a short period of time by fully displaying mass heroism and peerless devotion with infinite loyalty to the party.

He said:

The Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway is one more great monumental creation of the chuche era which has been built with our own strength, our own technique and our own materials.

The express highway linking the east and west of the country will play really an important role in easing the strain on transport, further accelerating grand socialist construction and raising the people's living standards.

With the construction of the highway a great change will be effected in meeting the increasing demand of the national economy for transport and favourable conditions created for the preschedule attainment of all targets of the grand Second Seven-Year Plan.

The building of the express highway was the most difficult and grand nature-remaking project unprecedented in the history of road building in any country of the world in scale and geographical conditions.

By building the Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway, you comrades adorned more significantly the September holiday of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, and greatly contributed to further enhancing the international authority and prestige of our daily prospering and thriving republic.

I am greatly satisfied with this and express once again thanks to you comrades who performed an undying exploit to be handed down to the generations to come.

I firmly believe that you comrades will certainly justify, in the future, too, the deep trust and high expectation of the party by bringing about a new innovation in the struggle for increasing the combat capacity of the unit with infinite loyalty to the party.

CSO: 4220

## ECONOMY

### DPRK DAILY ON PLANNING WORK FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2235 GMT 31 Aug 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 1 September editorial: "Let Us Successfully Guarantee Next Year's National Economic Planning Work"]

[Text] All sectors and all units of the national economy have now embarked on next year's national economy planning work. Next year is the second year of the new prospective plan.

Properly planning in advance for next year is of great significance in ceaselessly accelerating the all-out movement to fulfill the new prospective plan ahead of schedule.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: As we have always stressed, planning is one of the key factors upon which the success of the socialist economic construction depends.

In a socialist society where all production means are owned by the society itself, without planning, the economy cannot function at all thus the socialist economy can develop only based on planning.

Whether the socialist economic construction is successfully carried out is decisively related to planning work which is the first stage of economic organizational work.

Based on a scientific analysis of the basic demand of our revolution, which has entered into a new turning point, the current situations, and the present status of the socialist economic construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has recently delineated overall directions, sectorial tasks, and detailed ways of implementing them for the planning work for the next year.

We must set up the next year's national economic planning correctly and on time, and put forward clear goals of struggle, as has been instructed by the



great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, so that all sectors of the national economy may thoroughly carry out in advance the preparatory work for production and technology of the next year, and guarantee ceaseless upsurges in production and construction.

Timely and correct planning for the next year's national economy is an important economic organization task to thoroughly implement the instructions the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave to the fields of socialist economic construction and the lines and policies of the party which are an embodiment of the great leader's instructions, to win constant and brilliant victory in production and construction, and to further upgrade the livelihood of the people.

At the same time, this is a responsible task to push ahead with our revolution and construction at a rapid pace.

Guidance functionaries and planning functionaries of the state economic organs must first of all have a good grasp of the instructions of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the lines and policies of the party which are an embodiment of the great leader's instructions, and thoroughly utilize them in planning for the next year.

Our functionaries must implement the three-point policy of making the national economy a chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific one, constantly giving priority to the power industry, extractive industry, and transportation sector. They must set up plans for a great production upsurge in all units of the national economy, firmly grappling with the machine industry, metal industry and rural economy.

In addition, they must set up positive planning in parallel with the growing production potential and in accordance with the calculation of all possibilities in production growth, and set up a scientific plan, completely meshing all factors of the production by properly calculating the four major factors of manpower, technology, resources and funds.

All functionaries of the state economic organs and planning functionaries must organize and push ahead with the planning work for the next year, with endless loyalty to the party, revolution, working class and people and in a manner worthy of being masters of the national economy.

To constantly and thoroughly implement the policy of unified and specified planning delineated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to set up scientific and vigorous planning are an important factor for the success in planning for the next year.

In accordance with the policy of unified and specified planning, the guidance functionaries of the state economic organs and all planning functionaries must intensify the discipline of the centralized power of the

state on planning work, eliminate subjectivism, departmentalism and provincialism and correctly mesh the intention of the state with the creative initiative of the working people.

In addition, they must closely mesh the overall economic development of the state with the management of each plant and enterprise, plan specifically in accordance with the situations of all sectors of the national economy, of local areas and of enterprises, closely mesh all indexes with each other in a detailed fashion, and not allow the slightest imbalance or deviation. To have many working people actively participate in planning work is a decisive guarantee to make the next year's planning a most militant and mobilizing one.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should thoroughly adhere to the principle of formulating plans through discussion with producers and of making these plans the property of the producing masses.

Plans should be directly formulated by those who guide production. Guidance functionaries of state economic agencies and planning functionaries should actively develop the initiative and creative opinions delivered by the producing masses by thoroughly adhering to the principle for mass discussion set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the mass discussion meeting for the formulation of the plan for the next year. They should closely study all key links in economic activities, solve problems and mesh these links together one by one in cooperation with the producing masses.

In order to successfully carry out the mass discussion work for the formulation of the plan for the next year, functionaries of central government agencies, including bureaus and departments of ministries and committees of the State Administrative Council, and responsible functionaries of provincial government agencies should actively participate in this work. Responsible functionaries should encourage not only planning functionaries, but also production guidance functionaries, technical guidance functionaries and working-level functionaries to work. They should also directly take care of individual platoons, and should go to major units and give guidance to them so as to formulate plans to meet the requirements of the actual situation.

In carrying out the mass discussion work for the formulation of the plan for the next year, it is necessary to eliminate timeworn thoughts and methods, to establish new criterion and register new records and to pay close attention to actively locating potential for production increase and for economization.

If we effectively utilize the existing production foundation, we can increase the speed of economic construction next year, and can successfully implement the new prospective plan, without mobilizing greater assets. In formulating

the plan for the next year, all units and sectors of the people's economy, instead of launching construction additionally, should concentrate major efforts on further consolidating the existing production foundation and on improving the quality of technical equipment so as to display the might of this foundation and equipment to the maximum.

Guidance functionaries of state economic agencies and all planning functionaries should thoroughly maintain equipment and operate the existing equipment at full capacity so as to place production on the right track. In particular, adhering to the party slogan: "Let us economize on materials more and more," they should formulate plans to produce more with available materials, labor and equipment by reducing to the maximum the norm of consumption of raw materials, of fuel and of power, such as electricity, coal, crude oil, steel, cement and lumber.

Highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous fighting is a firm factor guaranteeing the successful implementation of the new prospective plan. All guidance functionaries of state economic agencies and planning functionaries should formulate plans to produce what is lacking, search out shortage, independently overcome difficulties and continuously and vigorously advance.

Firmly resolving to accelerate the next year's economic construction, holding confidence in one's might in accordance with the requirements of the chuche ideology, displaying all creativeness and using our own might, techniques and materials--this is an important spirit our economic guidance functionaries and planning functionaries should highly display in formulating the plan for the next year.

All units and sectors should formulate plans for the better construction of socialism by using materials to suit the situation in our country, by manufacturing better quality machinery with our materials and by remodeling technical processes to suit the situation in our country.

Strengthening party guidance for the formulation of plans is a reliable factor guaranteeing the correct and timely formulation of the plan for the next year in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction and with the aim of the party and for the correct mobilization of the broad masses to implement the plan.

Party organizations at all levels and the three revolutions team should designate the formulation of plans as a major target of party guidance on economic work. Thus they should extensively explain the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instruction on the formulation of the plan for the next year and the aim of the party in this regard to functionaries and workers. They should also let functionaries and workers know state requirements, the economic tasks of appropriate units and the problems which should be solved at mass discussion meetings, so that they can actively rise in the work of formulating plans with a lofty sense of responsibility, creativeness and zeal.

Successfully guaranteeing the impending formulation of plans is a very responsible task on which the success of economic construction next year and of the implementation of the overall Second Seven-Year Plan depends.

Let functionaries and workers of all units and sectors of the people's economy, including state planning functionaries, continuously mark a great upsurge in socialist economic construction and brilliantly implement the magnificent program of the new prospective plan by timely and correctly carrying out the work of formulating the plan for the next year.

CSO: 4208

## ECONOMY

### KIM IL-SONG THANKS FERTILIZER PLANT WORKERS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 31 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has sent a letter of thanks to workers, technicians and office workers of the Youth Chemical Industrial Complex for marking an innovation in the production of urea fertilizer. A meeting was held at this complex on 30 August to deliver the letter of thanks to them.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Yu Kun-mo, other functionaries and employees of the enterprise.

The meeting opened with the singing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." At the meeting the letter of thanks from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was delivered to the workers, technicians and office workers of the Youth Chemical Industrial Complex amidst thunderous applause.

Expressing satisfaction for implementing ahead of schedule the fertilizer production plan for this manuring year and the target of increasing production by 20,000 tons, an increase of 1.8 times as compared with last year, through vigorously carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--upholding the letter of the party central committee to all party members, the respected and beloved leader highly praised in the letter the result of their struggles.

At the meeting the precious gift from the great leader was presented to the industrial complex.

There was a discussion at the meeting to express a resolve. Those who participated in the discussion said that, despite the fact that they have done what they should do, the great leader, highly appraising it, has given them a great honor by sending them a letter of thanks. They then said that all the employees of the enterprise were filled with a resolve to return the respected and beloved leader's great benevolence by continuously marking innovations in the production of chemical fertilizer.

The meeting adopted a pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amidst thunderous applause.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the song: "We Wish the Leader a Long Life."

## ECONOMY

### 'MONUMENTAL' INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS RAPIDLY RISING IN DPRK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Monumental buildings for the eternal prosperity of the country which will be of weighty importance in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan are rising up fast at various places of our country.

The construction of the Tae'an heavy machinery plant is progressing apace in Tae'an, a land of history where the great Tae'an work system was created.

During his on-the-spot guidance the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed the workers there to build the plant well so that it might be our people's precious wealth to be handed down to the generations to come. Upholding his instructions, the builders are now speeding up the construction, creating the "Tae'an speed," a new vinalon speed.

They are heightening the construction speed 2-3 times by introducing a new assembling method and various technical innovation proposals.

They are determined to finish the project by the end of June next year.

The construction of the plant is very important in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Reports of signal successes are coming also from the construction site of the Taedonggang power plant. The builders raised the tempo of concrete tamping 1.2-1.5 times.

The constructors of a revolving kiln at the Tanchon magnesia factory wound up in only 18 days the assembling of the kiln body, which had been regarded to take 3 months, and are pushing ahead with the project at the finishing stage to have its trial operation by 10 October, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The construction of the cold rolling mill of the Kim-chaek Iron and Steel Works, the Ponghwa Chemical Factory, the Aoji Chemical Factory, the Taedonggang TV Set Assembling Factory and many other buildings is also progressing at full steam in different parts of the country.

## ECONOMY

### NORTHERN COAL FIELD INCREASES PRODUCTION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The workers of the northern coal field of our country are registering new successes in coal production with the approach of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The northern coal field consists of the northern coal mining district of North Hamgyong Province covering Hoeryong, Onsong, Saepyol and Undok counties along the Tuman-gang River and the southern coal mining district of this province including Myonggan, Myongchon and Kilchu counties and Kim Chaek City.

The coal field represents 80 percent of the nation's lignite output.

There are in the northern coal field scores of coal mines including the large and modern Aoji, Kogonwon, Hakpo and Kocham coal mines.

With rich deposits, it plays a big role in the development of the national economy.

Over the last 30 years following the founding of the republic, many new coal mines have been developed and the existing ones built into modern ones in the coal field under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to boost output beyond comparison.

Shafts have been sunk in the Aoji, Kogonwon, Chuwon and Obong coal mines during the past Six-Year Plan, which helped remarkably raise their production capacity.

The material and technical foundations have also been consolidated.

Under the deep care of the respected and beloved leader, tunnelling combines, double-cylinder coal cutters, plough-shape coal cutters and mechanized stope supports have been introduced to powerfully step up the comprehensive mechanization of mining operation.

Telemechanics has been applied to transport at the Kogonwon, Hakpo and Yongbuk coal mines, with the result that each transport worker operates a great many installations.

The high-speed tunnelling movement initiated by well-known twice labour hero Kim Chik-hyon in this coal field has constantly developed, in the course of which new records of 500 to 700 metres in monthly tunnelling have been chalked up and more than 10,000 tons of coal are excavated from each cutting face a month.

Now the coal field directs efforts to the development of southern coal mining district of North Hamgyong Province in the areas of Myonggan, Myongchon, Kilchu and Kim Chaek with rich deposits in such large coal mines as Ilsin, Yangchong and Hakdong are being built at a fast speed.

In the near future, millions of tons of coal will be turned out annually in the southern coal mining district of North Hamgyong Province.

The coal output of the northern coal field will grow 2.5 times in the period of the new long-term plan, which will greatly contribute to capturing the coal height of 70-80 million tons in the country.

CSO: 4220



## ECONOMY

### PONGHWA PLANT STARTS PRODUCTION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--The first-stage project of the Ponghwa chemical plant was completed and production started on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The plant is one more great monumental creation, which has turned a river-side into a giant chemical industrial base.

A mighty chemical goods production base with modern technical processes, the plant is on a high level in the production scale, production capacity and variety of products.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally chose the site of the plant and clearly indicated the orientation and ways of construction. Plenary (?meeting) of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in July, he gave minute instructions on completing the first-stage project of the plant during the 100-day battle.

Acting upon the instructions of the great leader, the constructors vigorously waged the speed campaign to carry out in a matter of 2 1/2 months the assembling of pipes of a pipe-style heating oven which had been regarded to take 10 months and heightened the assembling speed 2.5 times by introducing a (?new) method in the assembling of various tanks. As a result, the first-stage project, which accounts for the greater part of the whole construction project of the plant, was completed in a little over 1 year after its start.

The Ponghwa chemical plant will play an important role in attaining the grand targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan, further strengthening the independence of our industry and raising the living standard of the people still higher.

CSO: 4220

## ECONOMY

### BRIEFS

ULLYUL MINE--Miners and three revolutions team members at the Ulllyul mine overfulfilled the goal for the 100-day battle as of 30 August. In cooperation with the three revolutions team, the primary-level party committee at the mine closely organized organizational and political work to fulfill the goal for the 100-day battle ahead of schedule. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 28 Aug 78 SK]

28 SEPTEMBER PLANT--Mechanical workers of the 28 September plant fulfilled the goal for the 100-day battle ahead of schedule as of 25 August. During the battle period, they overfulfilled the goal for the 100-day battle by more than 1.2 times in producing various machine pumps, and supplied them to various sectors of the people's economy by actively utilizing production potential and by continuously innovating techniques. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK]

TOKCHON MINE--The Tokchon Mine has vigorously accelerated the construction of vertical pits and the expansion of ore dressing sites. Those workers engaged in the construction of vertical pit No 6 have successfully completed tunneling and have provided a broad mining site. The workers who have risen in the expansion of ore dressing sites have accelerated the assembling of appropriate equipment, such as large-size crushers and grinding machines, by organizing work in a rational manner. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 30 Aug 78 SK]

SINGUKCHON RAILWAY STATION--Transportation workers of the honor first class Singukchon youth railway station have further fanned the flames of the transportation revolution to overfulfill the cargo transportation goal for this year by more than two times. They have sent off freight cars on time by properly arranging all transportation processes. Those workers engaged in loading and unloading have shortened freight cars' staying time and have prevented freight cars from delayed unloading by properly maintaining loading and unloading equipment. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 30 Aug 78 SK]

COAL MINING--Pyongyang, 25 Aug--In the past 7 months or so this year the coal mines of our country produced 3.5 million more tons of coal than in the corresponding period last year. The Anju combined coal mine with rich deposits and favourable hewing conditions and a number of other collieries are being reconstructed on an expansion basis and many coal mines developed in the southern area and Kyongwon area of North Hamgyong Province and Tokchon area of South Pyongan Province. This year the General Bureau of Coal Industry will raise the coal output 1.3 times as against the results of last year. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 25 Aug 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF KANG PAN-SOK SCHOOL

#### Founding of School

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--The Kang Pan-sok Revolutionary School, a seat of learning for bereaved children of revolutionaries, greets the 20th anniversary of its founding.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who established the glorious tradition of the education of bereaved children of revolutionaries already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle built many schools for bereaved children after the liberation and founded the Nampo bereaved children's school, the predecessor of the Kang Pan-sok Revolutionary School, in September 1958.

Later, the respected and beloved leader saw to it that the school assumed the August name of Kang Pan-sok, the great mother of Korea, who devoted her all to the liberation of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution.

Through his on-the-spot guidance on several occasions and many programmatic teachings since he founded the school, he brightly indicated the road to be followed by the school and bestowed upon the bereaved children fathomlessly deep love and solicitude.

The students and children of the school are growing to be true communist revolutionaries of chuche type, inheriting the will of their parents who were boundlessly loyal to the great leader.

All its graduates are creditably fulfilling their tasks at important posts of socialist construction.

A report meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the school was held there on 31 August.

In its congratulatory message to the teachers and students and children of the school on the 20th anniversary of its founding, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea highly praised the successes and feats made by the school in the education of bereaved children of revolutionaries over the last two decades.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Yim Chun-chu, personages concerned and the teachers and students and children.

#### Commemorate Kang Pan-Sok School

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1107 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] A report meeting was held in the conference room of the Kang Pan-sok Revolutionary Institute on 31 August to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of this institute.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, other functionaries concerned and teachers and students of the institute.

The meeting opened with the singing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." Amidst thunderous applause, a congratulatory message from the KWP Central Committee on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the institute was delivered to teachers and students of the institute.

The message highly praised the achievements the institute has attained in educating the bereaved children of revolutionaries during the past 20 years under the great leader's wise leadership and with his warm consideration. The message then pointed out the future task of the institute.

Report presentations then followed. A person who made a report speech said, in a moving tone, that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had cherished a great political confidence in and given considerations to teachers and students of the institute who greeted the 20th anniversary of the founding of the institute. He then reviewed the 20-year history of the institute.

The meeting adopted a pledge to our party's and our people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amidst enthusiastic applause.

The meeting concluded with the singing of the song, "We Wish the Leader a Long Life."

CSO: 4220

## MEDIA AND PERFORMING ARTS

### DPRK ORCHESTRA TOURING IN PRC

Warm Welcome in Harbin, Taching

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country on a performance tour of China, after its performances in Shenyang, arrived in Harbin, Heilungkiang Province, on 26 August, according to a report.

That evening the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee entertained it to a banquet.

It gave six performances in Harbin from 27 to 30 August.

Appreciating its premiere on 27 August were Li Li-an, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China; Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, first secretary of the Harbin City Party Committee and chairman of the City Revolutionary Committee, and other leading functionaries of Heilungkiang Province and Harbin City, and people.

The performance of our artists that day was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic plane.

At the end of the performance, a portrait of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were reproduced with due respect on the backdrop of the stage.

When our artists began singing in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Ode to Chairman Hua" to the accompaniment of the orchestral music, all the audience rose to their feet and joined them.

A floral basket was presented to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance in the name of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

While staying in Harbin, our artists went around plants and made an excursion on the Sungari River with Chinese artists.

On 31 August the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country visited the Taching oil field and gave a special performance to the enthusiastic workers and office employees.

It went back to Peking on 1 September from the local performance tour.

#### Daily Hails DPRK Orchestra

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY 28 August carried an article contributed by Lu Chi, chairman of the Union of Chinese Musicians, who saw the performance of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country, under the headline "Praise of Great Friendship and Exquisite Music," according to a report.

The paper said:

I have never seen such concert. The audience were gripped by the feelings of militant friendship from beginning to end.

When the entire artists sing the praises of the great leaders of the two peoples to the accompaniment of a band at the end of the performance, the entire audience felt the friendship at its zenith. When the August portraits of the leaders of the two peoples were projected on the backdrop amid a thunderous applause, we thought that the blood-cemented militant friendship personally provided and nursed by our great leader Chairman Mao and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song has recorded a new chapter under the deep care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song.

One of the characteristics of the orchestra is that all of its repertoire comes from the life of the Korean people and thus, vividly reflects the revolution and construction carried on by the Korean people under the guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song for a half century.

In order to show the feelings of the people who love their great leader and want to fully demonstrate their loyalty to him, the Korean musicians created graceful and beautiful works, such as "we will eternally attend the great leader" so that the masses could sing to their heart's content in easy words.

Another characteristic of performances by the orchestra is its distinct national style. This is a brilliant success the Korean musicians have achieved through their many years of efforts, upholding the instructions of President Kim Il-song on developing the revolutionary music of the people on the basis of national melody.

The success made by the Korean musicians in this aspect is of weighty significance. We think much of it and should sincerely learn from it.

The Korean musicians did a lot of work in improving national musical instruments.

One more characteristic of the orchestra is its popularity.

None of the orchestra's pieces, whether orchestra, symphony or concerto, is not able to be understood or appreciated by the broad masses--workers, farmers and soldiers.

The paper expressed admiration for the successful playing of Chinese music by our musicians and the talents of our singers and violinist Kim Song-ho.

We firmly believe that the exquisite music the musicians of the two countries are singing for the great militant friendship between the peoples of the two countries will become more graceful and beautiful, noted the paper.

On the same day the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY printed a signed article on the performance of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country under the title "Unique Road."

#### DPRK Ambassador to PRC Honors Orchestra

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1119 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Chon Myong-su, ambassador of our country to China, on 2 September arranged a banquet at the embassy in connection with the visit of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country to China, according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were placed with due respect in the banquet hall.

Invited to the banquet were Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council of China, Huang Chen, minister of culture, and members of departments concerned.

The artists of the State Philharmonic Orchestra headed by Chang Chol were present at the banquet.

The banquet was addressed by the DPRK Ambassador and Minister of Culture Huang Chen.

Pointing to the successes made by the Chinese people in the socialist construction and literary and art creation, the ambassador wished them greater successes in the struggle for carrying out the strategic policy of the Communist Party of China and accomplishing the historic cause of the Chinese revolution.



Minister of Culture Huang Chen said: This time the Korean State Philharmonic Orchestra watered and manured it [as received] with care to bring into fuller blossom the flower of China-Korea friendship personally nursed by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tse-tung and respected and beloved Premier Chou En-lai during their lifetime together with the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song.

Noting that the Korean State Philharmonic Orchestra successfully performed, exhibiting a high degree of organization and discipline and revolutionary spirit of collectivism, he pointed out:

This gave strength and encouragement to the Chinese artists who have embarked upon a new long march, carrying out the general tasks for the new period.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and the good health and long life of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and a close friend of the Korean people.

CSO: 4220

## MEDIA AND PERFORMING ARTS

### DPRK AUTHORS WRITE MANY NEW NOVELS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Our writers (?have) vigorously (?pushed) forward to adorn the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK with a rich harvest in novel creation, upholding the chuche-based policy of literature and art set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The novel "The Foot of Mt Paekdu-san" in a cycle of novels "Immortal History," a great revolutionary work giving a full depiction of the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader covers a period from the Manhutou meeting held in February 1936 to the Tungkuang meeting in May that year.

Our novelists have produced this year scores of long and medium-length novels. Many novels were published on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, a grand national festival.

The long novel "New Spring" gives a truthful picture of the life of our peasants. It tells how our poor peasants, once forsaken in society, become the master of an agrarian reform, a historic change, and the master of land thanks to the benevolence of the fatherly leader.

The medium-length novel "Water Flows Along One Stream" is also an impressive work. It shows only when love between husband and wife and harmonious family life are based on the revolutionary principle, can a family contribute as a sound cell of society to the revolutionization of the whole of society.

Among the newly produced works there are the long novel "An Eternal Smile" based on the theme of the revolutionary traditions, long novel "Life-giving Water" dealing with the changes in the countryside, long novel "Special Front" and medium-length novel "Asterism" set against the period of the fatherland liberation war and the medium-length novel "They Have Grown up on the Sea" reflecting today's proud reality. They will greatly inspire our working people to the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

## MEDIA AND PERFORMING ARTS

### BRIEFS

CHINESE PAINTINGS EXHIBITION--Wonsan, 29 Aug--A Chinese paintings exhibition of the People's Republic of China which was held in Pyongyang between 3 and 16 August is now open in Wonsan. Artists and a large number of working people in Wonsan are visiting the exhibition and seeing with keen interest works of art showing the proud successes registered by the fraternal Chinese people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China. The exhibition continues till September [date indistinct] in Wonsan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 29 Aug 78 SK]

JOURNALISTS IN INDIA--Pyongyang, 27 Aug--Morarji Desai, prime minister of India, on 23 August met the Korean journalists delegation headed by Kim Song-kol, according to a report from New Delhi. The DPRK Ambassador to India was present there. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK]

RADIO TEAM--Pyongyang, 26 Aug--The team of our country returned home by train on 25 August after participating in the wireless competitions (all-round) among socialist countries held in Hungary. In the competitions our team members won all games in senior, junior, [word indistinct] groups and carried off 22 out of the total 24 medals and 4 rotating trophy cups. Another team of our country which had participated in the first international model plane competitions for the Carpatia Cup held in Romania returned home by the same train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 26 Aug 78 SK]

JOURNALISTS TO FRANCE--Pyongyang, 1 Sep--A NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by Chong Ha-chon left here on 31 August by plane to attend the festival of L'HUMANITE, organ of the French Communist Party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

## KOREANS IN JAPAN

### KOREANS IN TOKYO FORM GROUP OPPOSING JAPANESE NATIONALITY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Aug (KNS-KCNA)--An inaugural meeting of a society of Korean residents in Tokyo for the renunciation of Japan nationality was held on 25 August at the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

The meeting was attended by a large number of compatriots and their sons and daughters struggling for the renunciation of Japan nationality.

A functionary of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of Chongnyon made a report at the meeting on the course of the movement for the renunciation of Japan nationality.

Then the meeting was addressed by a functionary of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon.

He said that the movement of compatriots for the renunciation of Japan nationality was a sacred one for defending the dignity of overseas citizens of a sovereign state and denounced the Japanese authorities for refusing to allow Korean residents in Japan to divest themselves of Japan nationality by arbitrarily applying the "law on South Korea nationality" to them.

He declared: Such act of the Japanese authorities is not only a wanton violation of international law but also an expression of their hostile policy toward the DPRK. Lurking behind it is a vicious plot to create "two Koreas."

The general secretary of the association for defending human rights on Koreans in Japan made a speech at the meeting, supporting the struggle of Korean residents for the renunciation of Japan nationality.

CSO: 4220

## KOREANS IN JAPAN

### BRIEFS

KOREAN SPORTSMEN FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 27 Aug--A delegation of Korean sportsmen in Japan headed by Choe In-hwa, chairman of the Standing Council of the Federation of Korean Sportsmen in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on 26 August by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland to participate in the fifth people's sports competitions celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK]

KOREAN CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE--Pyongyang, 3 Sep--The Korean school children's art troupe in Japan on a visit to the socialist homeland on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave its song and dance premiere on 2 September at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace. The art troupe raised the curtain with chorus of "Song of General Kim Il-song." The members of the art troupe excellently showed on a high artistic level the warm benevolence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who propounded a unique idea and policy on the education of overseas compatriots and opened a broad road of learning before the Korean school children and youth in Japan and accords them great solicitude and their firm determination of loyalty to follow him to the end of the world. They also gave a truthful picture of Korean school children and youth growing up to be dependable workers who will positively contribute to the building of the socialist homeland and the patriotic work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

## DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### 'ANTI-HEGEMONISM', 'ANTI-DOMINATIONISM' COMPARED, ANALYZED

Seoul PUKHAN in Korean Jul 78 pp 182-192

[Article by Yi Kye-hui, Researcher, Peaceful Unification Research Center:  
"Anti-hegemonism and Anti-dominationism"]

[Text] 1. Rhetoric and Essence:

As is well-known, Communist China's Party chairman and premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng visited Pyongyang in early May. Hua Kuo-feng's recent visit to Pyongyang, being the first foreign visit since Mao Tse-tung's visit to the USSR in 1957 and Hua's first foreign visit since he became party chairman, attracted extraordinary attention. And with Hua's visit to Pyongyang, suggestive analysis came out in the world in abundance regarding the background and the reason why he chose North Korea, of all countries, as his first country to visit, and the present and future Communist China-North Korea relations, which are linked with his Pyongyang visit.

The most significant thing about Hua's recent Pyongyang visit was that, in contrast and anomalous to North Korea's enthusiastic welcome attitude, a joint communique was not issued. Of course, media of Communist China and North Korea, while propagandizing the significance of Hua's visit to Pyongyang, reported that the two countries had reached a complete accord in the discussions they had on the view of the situation, the principles of international relations and the problem of cooperation. However, it is quite exceptional for a state visit of a summit level to conclude without the issuing of a joint communique, and inasmuch as Hua's Pyongyang visit was a diplomatic event from which Communist China and North Korea, had both expected a certain great significance, the fact that such a communique was not issued may mean that currently there exists very complicated situation in the Communist China-North Korea relationship.

Such a delicate situation in Communist China-North Korea relations can be felt indirectly even through the speeches of the leaders of both sides during Hua's Pyongyang visit. For instance, we can discover very meaningful expressions in the speeches of the two leaders which were delivered at the Pyongyang City welcome rally.

First, both sides spoke in behalf of each other's position on the problem of unification. Concerning the problem of the Korean Peninsula, Hua stated as follows: 1) "Korea, which was originally a single unified country, has been artificially divided to date into two parts, north and south," 2) The responsibility for that division lays on "the U.S. imperialists," and 3) "since the unification of Korea is a long cherished desire common to all the Korean people, it is a historical current that no one can stop." And he also reaffirmed the position elucidated in the joint communique issued when Kim Il-song visited Peking in 1975 that North Korea is the sole legitimate government [on the Korean peninsula] and made clear his attitude of rejecting the ROK. On the other hand, Kim Il-song made it a point to insert in his speech the expression, "we positively support the just struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan and unify the fatherland." At this point in time it is very impressive for Kim Il-song to express support for Communist China's unification strategy like this through an official statement.

Secondly, both sides, confirming each other's standpoint regarding various diplomatic principles and international relations, used the same terminology. In his speech Hua, commending the solidarity of North Korea with countries of the Third World and North Korea's policy of supporting the non-aligned movement, praised the fact that North Korea, "by opposing imperialism, new and old colonialism, and dominationism, is greatly contributing to the rightful cause of the peoples of the world for liberation and progress." Kim Il-song, on the other hand, assessing the current work situation, said in his speech:

"The forces of imperialism are strengthening various plots and maneuvers along with the armed oppression in order to preserve their old dominant positions and to bring under their control again the independent countries to exploit them. Especially the influences of dominationism including imperialism are fiercely struggling with one another to bring under their control the nations of the Third World by splitting, and cunningly maneuvering to disorganize the strong revolutionary strength and the movement of the non-aligned movement. The prevailing situation urgently demands that the rising strong nations and non-aligned countries achieve a unified front in opposition to the influences of imperialism, new and old colonialism and dominationism, and strengthen a common struggle in order to repulse their maneuvers of splitting, disorganization and scramble. The non-aligned countries and countries of the Third World must not be drawn into struggles of scramble for power by foreign aggressive powers and by their unanimous actions must prevent the forces of imperialism, colonialism and dominationism from gaining a foothold in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It is very suggestive that, here, both Hua Kuo-feng and Kim Il-song used the same expressions "anti-imperialism", "anti-colonialism," and "anti-dominationism" and also both connected such principles with the countries of the Third World and the direction of the non-aligned movement. Especially

the expression "dominationism" seemed to have derived from very intentional and prudent thought. It is because the word "dominationism" is a totally new and unfamiliar terminology in world politics. The first time Kim Il-song used the expression "dominationism" was in the welcome speech he delivered when President Tito of Yugoslavia visited Pyongyang in August last year.

What then is the substantive meaning hidden behind this rhetorical expression? What kind of political background in reality is there to Hua Kuo-feng's reference to the inevitability and rightfulness of the unification of the Korean Peninsula and his stress on "one Korea," and Kim Il-song's renewed support for the strategy of Taiwan liberation? What meaning does the expression "dominationism" carry and how distant is it from the Communist Chinese expression "hegemonism"? These problems can be explained by reviewing more concretely the separate standpoint of Communist China and North Korea relations and the circumstantial variable surrounding the relations of the two. Accordingly, this article will concentrate on the visions of Communist China and North Korea in order to determine what is that "complicated situation" between the two and the meaning of the U.S.-China-USSR triangular relations, which form the environment of Communist China-North Korea relations.

2. Communist China's Third World Policy and "Anti-hegemonism" Formula  
Communist China's diplomatic concern for the Third World can be traced back to the 1950's. The 1950's were times when Communist China still maintained cooperation and the state of alliance with the USSR and the confrontation with the U.S. was at its height in the Far East due to the U.S.'s continental blockade policy through the Korean War. Accordingly, during this period Communist China's Third World policies were devised as part of the anti-U.S. strategy to crush mainly the U.S.'s political and military blockade and pressures, and had mostly Asian nations as important targets. However, Communist China was not able to mobilize neighboring countries of Asia for the anti-U.S. objective during this period.

Coming into the 1960's, Communist China's Third World policy shows a very important change. Such a change, of course, was attributable to the change of situations resulting from Communist China's basic alteration in its diplomatic policies. The very important incident which affected Communist China's diplomatic policies in the 1960's was, as is well-known, the start of the Sino-Soviet dispute. It imposed on Communist China the burden of dealing with another new and important enemy, namely, Soviet "socialist imperialism." Accordingly, Communist China's Third World policy was directed simultaneously against the U.S. and the USSR during this period. It was the treatise, by Lin Piao, published in 1965, entitled "Encirclement of Cities by the Farm Villages," which typically officialized Communist China's vision of the world situation and diplomatic strategy of the 1960's. (Editorial in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, 3 September 1965—"Long Live Victory of the People's War".) Including the USSR as well as North America and Europe in the "urban" category, Communist-China in this period made efforts to lead the countries of the Third World towards an anti-Soviet policy.



Coming into the 1970's, after Communist China concluded the cultural revolution at home and strengthened its position internationally by taking part in the UN, its Third World policy came to develop a new triangular situation. The Third World policy, after the 1970's, was developed as an international united-front line for the establishment of a new international order supported by Communist China and for the struggle against the superpowers. For instance, Teng Hsiao-ping, in the speech he made at a special session of the UN General Assembly in 1974, officialized Communist China's vision of world politics in the so-called theory "Three-part World." In short, the world can be divided into three parts: the first world, consisting of the two superpowers, the U.S. and the USSR; the second world, consisting of industrialized nations like Japan and West European countries, and the third world, consisting of now-developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including Communist China; and the Third World is "an important influence which struggles against imperialism, colonialism and especially the superpowers."

When we consider the process of formation and development of Communist China's Third World policy, we can see that the nucleus of the policy was on the emphasis placed on the struggle against the superpowers--the U.S. and the USSR. Accordingly, Communist China's Third World policy must be understood fundamentally in terms of the intricacies involved in her change of understanding of the U.S. and the USSR. We can see that after the 1960's, Soviet factors were gradually regarded seriously in its Third World policy. The change, as time dragged into the 1970's, evolved into the situation where Communist China prescribed as its number one diplomatic policy objective the organizing of an anti-Soviet unified front through the Third World. Now the USSR has replaced the U.S. as Communist the Third World. Now the USSR has replaced the U.S. as Communist China's main enemy. Moreover, as evidenced in the attitude toward the situations in Africa and south-west Asia, Communist China has come to regard the U.S. as a "controller" to restrain Russian expansionism or as an "ally" to oppose the USSR. This Communist Chinese anti-Soviet diplomatic policy is expressed in the principle of "anti-hegemonism."

In the U.S.-Communist China Shanghai Joint Communiqué which was issued during President Nixon's visit to Communist China in 1972, it was proclaimed that "both nations will not seek hegemonism in Asia and the Pacific area, and will oppose efforts to establish such hegemonism by any nation or group of nations."

This Shanghai statement was the two nations' first international political proclamation which expressly provides for "anti-hegemonism." The so-called hegemony clause contained two significant elements: one was that both parties, the U.S. and Communist China, would renounce the seeking of hegemony and the other was that both sides would deny a third party's seeking it.

This hegemony clause was repeated in the Sino-Japanese joint communique announced in September of the same year. Later, however, it became an important issue of debate in peace treaty negotiations between Japan and Communist China. That is, Communist China is demanding that the so-called hegemony clause be completely repeated and expressly provided for in the treaty as it was in the communique of 1972, whereas Japan is hesitant about expressly providing for it in the treaty. Why, then, is Communist China so insistent about including hegemony clause? First, it was from the conception, of binding Japan as pro-Communist China with the USSR in mind. Of course, Communist China asserts that Japan need not be overly sensitive about the USSR's alarm about the Japan-Communist China peace treaty, emphasizing that the hegemony clause is not anti-Soviet in character. Communist China says that by having the hegemony clause expressly provided for in the peace treaty, Japan could strengthen its position of claim to the northern territories now being occupied by the USSR. In short, Communist China is inviting Japan to a joint Sino-Japanese front against the USSR. At any rate it seems that Communist China's intention is to use the hegemony clause as a countermeasure to cope with the USSR's recent plan for collective security in Asia. It seems that Communist China thinks that by having Japan accept the hegemony clause, it can check Japan's support when the USSR makes the proposal.

Second, the clause, with Japan in mind, was intended to be used as a means to restrain Japan's Asian policy. For instance, Communist China could use with flexibility the concept of the hegemonism to charge Japanese economic infiltration and strengthening of political influence.

Such intentions of Communist China are the direct reason Japan is hesitant about accepting the hegemony clause. The reasons for Japan's caution in accepting the hegemony clause can be analyzed as follows:

First, Japan does not feel comfortable about Communist China's anti-Soviet sentiment contained in the hegemony clause. From Japan's standpoint the relations with the USSR have to be regarded as just as important as those with Communist China and Japan thinks there is no reason to involve itself in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

Second, Japan is afraid of the hegemony clause lest it should be used as a factor to restrain its foreign policy. For instance, Japan does not want Communist China to use the anti-hegemony principle to justify its criticism against Japan's Asian policy. In short, Japan is cautious about accepting the clause because the term "hegemonism" itself has not yet been clearly rooted as an international law concept, and therefore, there is a possibility that Communist China might interpret the term to its own advantage. Recently Japan has suggested that it was ready to accept the hegemony clause as "a universal principle of peace" as a realistic way to conclude the peace treaty. What that means is that it requires a guarantee and precondition that the expression "hegemonism" is not to be understood as a Communist Chinese concept alone. If communist China accepts the condition and

should conclude the peace treaty, it will be the first instance in which the hegemony clause has been expressly provided for in an international pact.

Anti-hegemonism is not only an important factor in Communist China's policies toward Asia and Japan but also comprises part of its world policy in a wider sense. It can be seen in Communist China's new constitution of 1975 and the revised constitution of 1978 in which it expressly provided for "opposition to the hegemonism of superpowers." Since 1973 whenever there was an opportunity, Communist China tried to include the hegemony clause in joint statements with foreign nations.

The following is a report of research conducted on the types of hegemony clause regulated in the joint statements with foreign nations during the period from 1973 to 1975. According to that research, those hegemony clauses included in the joint statements with foreign nations can be classified into three different types. Namely, the first type is those cases in which the expression was cautiously and simply used by saying that the world situation will not develop advantageously to hegemonism because many countries are opposed to it. The statements that belong to this type are the joint communiques with Vietnam in June 1973, Nepal in December 1973, Algeria in March 1974, and Gabon in October 1974. The second type is the cases in which support for the struggle against hegemonism was expressly provided for in the statements. The joint communique with the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam in November 1973 and that with Cambodia in August 1975 can be included in this category. The third type is the cases in which the expression was used to support struggle against hegemonism and rejected a third party's seeking it. The joint communiques with France in 1973, Mexico in April 1973, the Philippines in June 1975, Thailand in July 1975 and Burma in November 1975 will all fall into this category.

The noteworthy fact is that despite Communist China's positive "anti-hegemony" diplomacy, North Korea and unified Vietnam have been very negative and responding with a discreet attitude toward such a policy. For instance, nothing was mentioned of "hegemonism" in the joint statement of Communist China and North Korea which was announced during Kim Il-song's visit to China. Someone analyzed that judging from Tung Hsiao-ping's emphasis on anti-hegemonism in a welcome speech he made at that time, Communist China hoped to include the hegemony clause in the joint communique, but Kim Il-song refused it. In September of the same year, when the first secretary of the Vietnamese Lao Dong Party Le Duan visited Peking, no joint communique was announced by the two countries.

### 3. North Korea's Diplomatic Standpoint and Scope of Action

It is no exaggeration to say that the relations with China and the USSR have been the axis of north Korea's diplomacy for the past 30 years since the establishment of its government. As we often refer to "the triangle

relations in the north," North Korea's diplomatic situations have been decisively affected by its relations with China and the USSR, and North Korea's scope of diplomatic action has been established on the baseline of maintaining a corresponding distance from China and the USSR.

Even up until the 1950's North Korea was at ease within the diplomatic framework of the camp. The start of the Sino-Soviet dispute, it can be said, became a turning point for North Korea's diplomacy. The Sino-Soviet dispute, so far as the North Korean diplomacy was concerned, became a challenge and at the same time an opportunity. That is to say, North Korea was confronted with a serious dilemma in its relations with China and the USSR because, under the circumstances at that time, a rejection from either side meant a great loss and a danger involved but, on the other hand, it can be said that the dispute offered North Korea an opportunity and pretext to carry out its so-called "independent diplomacy" to seek its own interests by improving its dependent and subordinate relations with both countries. The limpness of North Korea's diplomacy with China and the USSR, its efforts towards diplomacy with the Third World nations and the emphasis on diplomatic "independence" throughout the 1960's were expressions of North Korea's diplomatic stand.

In short, with the Sino-Soviet dispute as a momentum, North Korea had come to have the possibility of developing and expanding the scope of new diplomatic activities while holding on to the risk of a neutral attitude toward China and the USSR and shouldering diplomatic responsibility.

When the Sino-Soviet dispute began to surface in the early 1960's, North Korea attempted to switch to a multilateral diplomacy to deal with the new situation. It was no coincidence that North Korea's cultivating of relations with Third World nations coincided with the development of the Sino-Soviet dispute. Through the Fourth Party Congress, held in September 1961, North Korea, noting its concluding of diplomatic relations with Cuba, Guinea, and Mali and the progress of its relations with India, Indonesia, Burma, Egypt, Iraq and other Asian and Middle East countries, declared its readiness to establish diplomatic relations with all countries which desired normal state relations on the basis of "respect for freedom and independence" and a "foundation of equality," and proclaimed that it was making the development of friendly relations with the newly rising states of Asia, Africa and Latin America "an important link of its foreign policy."

What the emphasis on the "foundation of equality" and "respect for freedom and independence" meant and its background was revealed a few months later at the expanded meeting of the 3rd Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party. The "summation" of the meeting had a consistent tone of criticism indirectly directed towards the USSR by emphasizing a strengthening of the "struggle against revisionism." North Korea's relations with the USSR worsened with the so-called 2nd Asian Economic Conference which was held in June 1964. At that time 34 countries (from Asia and Africa) participated in the conference and adopted the

"Pyongyang Proclamation" regarding "building of the national economy" and self-reliance. The atmosphere of the conference which was led by Communist China, left a strong impression of criticism against the USSR. The USSR, through the 8 August 1964 PRAVDA editorial titled "For Whose Interests?:" Comments on the so-called "2nd Asian Economic Conference" reviled the meeting and attacked the intentions of Communist China and North Korea on the use of the conference for anti-USSR policy.

In response to the USSR accusation, North Korea retorted through the 7 September 1964 NODONG SINMUN editorial titled "Why Slander the Achievements of the Pyongyang Economic Meet?: Comment on PRAVDA's Charge Against the 2nd Asian Economic Conference", as follows:

How extraordinary it is to see that the voice of PRAVDA is so harmonious with the "Voice of America!" What is more surprising is the fact that PRAVDA is excelling a step more than the Voice of America. How arrogant an attitude it is to despise others! How haughty, insulting and shameless nonsense it is! It is an expression of only the great exclusionists who are accustomed to think as if they alone can decide everything and order.... What on earth, is there an instance, has the most developed socialistic nation (referring to the USSR) helped an underdeveloped country by providing free meals and constructed that country's self-support economy?

The editorial continued saying that awareness, growth and strengthening of the Third World nations is the "distinct character of the very good international situation at the present time." This, of course, reflects North Korea's affirmative recognition of the Third World.

The diplomatic standpoint of North Korea to cope with the China-USSR dispute and the dissension within the communist camp was being materialized by seeking a "joint struggle against imperialism" and "united front against imperialism" with the Third World nations under the pretext of "protection of independence" after the mid 1960's. Such a North Korean political stand was being made clear through the 2nd Party Representatives' Conference held in October 1966 and the 1st session of the 4th Supreme People's Assembly, held in December 1967. From this time on, North Korea begins to value the so-called "struggle for national liberation" along with socialism as the great revolutionary forces of the present age. This, so to speak, is the theory of "two great international revolutionary forces." Regarding both the "struggle for national liberation" of the Third World, which developed from the "rising revolutionary force," together with the "socialist force" as the driving force of world revolution, North Korea asserts that "a new transformation" was created in the "formation and disposition of the revolutionary strength." Today, theorists in North Korea explain that the birth of the Third World was an "objective demand" which brought about a new transformation in the formation and disposition of this revolutionary force, and emphasize that it was a "model realization of the chuche ideology based on the chuche-oriented evaluation of the era of great transformations."

At any rate, it is to be observed that North Korea's Third World diplomacy was in reality a groping for a diplomatic direction to cope with the new situation in which rising independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America were being strengthened internationally, together with the acceleration of the split within the communist camp in accordance with the Sino-Soviet dispute.

Coming into the 1970's, when viewed thus, North Korea seems to have come up against another inevitable impetus for a new diplomatic adaptation and groping. The pluralization of international politics, which progressed rapidly in the 1970's and the "atmosphere of detente" made it inevitable that North Korea seek a way out with a new diplomatic posture.

First of all, the improvement of U.S.-Communist China and U.S.-USSR relations has greatly altered the structure of the Sino-Soviet dispute. Namely, a new big-power relationship was being created with the distinct participation of the U.S. variable in the Sino-Soviet dispute. Such big power political structure has given North Korea new diplomatic tasks. Not only has it required of North Korea a more prudent consideration of the share of Chinese and USSR assistance because of the necessity to continuously secure simultaneous aid by maintaining balanced relations with both countries, but also it presented North Korea a new problem of diplomacy with the U.S.

Second, coming into the 1970's North Korea had to conduct more open diplomacy to fit the new changes in the international situation. That is, the question of diplomacy with the West arose as an extension of the multiple diplomacy aimed at expanding the scope of North Korea's diplomatic activities. It seems that how to adjust and position the so-called "independent diplomacy" and "chuche-oriented diplomacy" in the political structure of detente among the powers after the 1970's is the main task.

#### 4. The U.S.-China-USSR triangle and the Pyongyang-Peking Axis

Finally, let us analyze the significance the triangular relations of the U.S.-China-USSR has as an important circumstantial variable of North Korea-Communist China relations.

As Sino-American relations improved drastically after the announcement of Nixon's visit to China, North Korea at first was unable to conceal its very bewildered attitude.

At that time Kim Il-song had candidly expressed caution towards dealings between the powers. Not only that, North Korea was busy sending Foreign Minister Ho Tam to Moscow as a counter measure while Nixon was visiting Communist China. Communist China's standpoint at the time was to seek an improvement of relations with the U.S. while maintaining as much as possible the relations with North Korea, but it must have been very difficult to put North Korea at ease. Soon after Nixon's visit, Communist China sent a delegation headed by Li Hsien-nien to North Korea under the pretext of commemorating the 10th anniversary of the so-called "Korea-China Treaty" but in actuality the purpose was to explain Nixon's visit and pacify North Korea.

After improving the relations with the U.S., normalizing relations with Japan and succeeding in reaffirming the ties with North Korea, Communist China gradually started to take a strong position toward the USSR. In one word, it meant that in the process of promoting detente with the U.S. by oppressing North Korea's objections, Communist China was able to bind North Korea in the structure of its detente with the U.S. It does not necessarily mean of course that the views of Communist China and North-Korea toward the U.S. coincided. For instance, the differences of views between the two were all too clear as seen in the speeches the two sides made when Kim Il-song visited Communist China in 1975.

At that time, in his welcome speech Teng Hsiao-ping said "American imperialists" only three times and "Soviet hegemonists" as many as 11 times. By contrast, Kim Il-song said "American imperialists" as many as 13 times and avoided the word of "hegemonism."

The reason Communist China regards relations with North Korea important above all is of course its consciousness of the USSR. Furthermore, it can be said that Communist China's policy for the Korean Peninsula can also be understood consequently from within the context of the China-USSR dispute. However, in reality, there are limitations to Communist China's aid to North Korea and policy towards the Korean Peninsula. That is, Communist China lags behind the USSR in its ability to assist North Korea militarily and economically. It may be possible for Communist China to provide economic assistance to North Korea on a par with that given by the USSR but it is not in a position to provide highly sophisticated military equipment North Korea need to compete with South Korea.

Accordingly, Communist China's position is to satisfy the demand of North Korea through support for North Korea's ideology and unification policy. Such a standpoint of Communist China actually coincides with its attitude toward the U.S. pertaining to the Taiwan issue. It is true that actually Communist China shows positive support for North Korea's unification policy and is linking the "one China" formula with the "one Korea" formula.

However, it seems that basically Communist China does not think the issues of the Korean Peninsula and Taiwan should be solved by the same method. In other words, Communist China's perception of the Korean problem and that of the Taiwan problem could be different. For instance, it can be noted that Communist China is carefully using different terms in utterances concerning the issues of Korean Peninsula and Taiwan.

In regard to the Taiwan issue, Communist China is using the word "liberation," whereas it uses the term "peaceful unification" towards the Korean issue and simply supporting North Korea's standpoint as "rational."

For the time being, however, Communist China will continue to support the "one Korea" formula in principle. This is because there is no reason for Communist China to back off from that assertion as long as the Taiwan issue remains unsolved. It would be not only disadvantageous to relations with North Korea but also not the best thing for the Taiwan issue. Communist China may deal with more flexibility with the "one Korea" formula if and when the U.S. and Communist China reach agreement on the Taiwan issue and normalize relations. We can not discount the possibility of estrangement of relations between North Korea and Communist China depending on improvement in Sino-U.S. relations, and can picture the USSR's active intervention. Of course, the U.S. intention is to expand the U.S.-Communist China detente in Northeast Asia and for this reason it would be desirable to bind North Korea closer to the Communist Chinese side.

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## DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TOUR REVOLUTIONARY BATTLE SITES

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1113 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys and embassy staffers in our country recently toured the revolutionary battle sites in Ryanggang Province in the northern part of our country.

They went first to Pochonbo, a land of glory, and saw with deep reverence a statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and inspected the commanding post of the Pochonbo battle and the Pochonbo Revolution Museum.

On behalf of the diplomatic corps, Bulgarian Ambassador Hristo Kelchev said:

The Pochonbo battle organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a battle which convinced the Korean people that they were not dead but alive and they could surely fight down the enemy.

It is natural that the Korean people defend with honour the Red Banner of Revolution held by the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions generation after generation.

The guests also visited the Chongbong, Konchang, Pegaepong and Mupo camps and the Taehongdan revolutionary battle site and climbed Mr Paekdu-san.

Ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea Sim Son said:

The glorious revolutionary traditions of the Korean people could be established and Korea today, a powerful and prospering country, the country of chuche, be built thanks to the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by respected and beloved President Comrade Kim Il-song.

Respected and beloved President Comrade Kim Il-song is a tested revolutionary and legendary hero who organized and guided to victory the unprecedentedly arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle, crossing and recrossing steep mountain ridges of Paekdu for a long time.

We cherish deeper our reverence for great President Comrade Kim Il-song.

Diplomatic envoys were invited to a banquet arranged by the Ryangyang Provincial Administrative Committee.

Addressing the banquet on behalf of the diplomatic corps, Soviet Ambassador G. A. Kriulin said that through the visit to the revolutionary battle sites they clearly realized what an arduous struggle the Korean comrades had waged against the Japanese imperialists.

Seeing mementoes in the revolutionary battle sites, we deeply realized that victory could be won as respected Comrade Kim Il-song correctly led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the anti-Japanese guerrillas heroically fought in the battles against the Japanese imperialists.

Thanks to the revolutionary traditions established in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people have achieved shining successes today in the socialist construction, he stressed.

He said: The auspicious 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is drawing near is not only the national holiday of the Korean people but also a holiday of the peoples of the socialist countries and the progressive people the world over.

He expressed the belief that the Korean people under the wise leadership of respected Comrade Kim Il-song would make greater success in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at the earliest date.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of the countries represented by diplomatic envoys, to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of heads of state of those countries.

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## DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### DPRK PARTY RESPONDS TO BA'TH PARTY NOTE ON LEBANON

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a reply letter to the note dated 18 July 1978, sent by the Syrian national leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in connection with the new situation created in Lebanon.

This note helped us have a better understanding of the grave situation created in Lebanon and the serious threat posed to peace and security in this area by the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and the Israeli Zionists, the letter said.

Our party and people, it went on, express full support and solidarity for the struggle of the Lebanese people to defend independence and sovereignty and the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples to restore the lost land and national rights and sternly denounce the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors against the Arab people, including the Lebanese people.

The letter expressed the belief that the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, with the support and encouragement of the Arab people including the Syrian people, and the world peace-loving people, would certainly come off the victor in the struggle for accomplishing their cause of justice.

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## DIPLOMACY AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

### BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SEYCHELLES--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--Chang Il-ma, ambassador of our country to the Republic of Seychelles, on 21 August paid a farewell call on France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles, according to a report. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 31 Aug 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR IN GUYANA--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on 25 August met Yi Chun-ok, ambassador of our country to Guyana, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed the cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister. The prime minister respectfully inquired after the health of the great leader and expressed deep thanks for his cordial regards. He asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted regards to the great leader. He said he wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song. Guyana's support to the reunification of Korea remains unchanged, he pointed out. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 31 Aug 78 SK]

KOREANS FROM USSR--Pyongyang, 31 Aug--A group of Korean citizens in the Soviet Union arrived here on 30 August by plane for celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The group consists of representatives of Korean citizens residing in various parts of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 31 Aug 78 SK]

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 30 Aug--Hassan Shukri Saleh Salim, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country, gave a reception on 29 August on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Yong-sun and other personages concerned were invited to the reception. Present there were staff members of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. The reception was addressed by Hassan Shukri Saleh Salim and Kil Chae-kyong. It proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 30 Aug 78 SK]

POLISH CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Aug--The government civil aviation delegation of the Polish People's Republic headed by Mieczyslaw Roman, general director of the General Department of Civil Aviation of the PPR, left here on 29 August by plane. The delegation was seen off at the airport by personage concerned Kim Yo-ung and a staff member of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 30 Aug 78 SK]

ROMANIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 26 Aug--Comrade Kim Man-kum on 25 August received and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of specialists on construction and architecture of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council and National Council of Physical Culture and Sports of Romania headed by Nicolae Iordache, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 26 Aug 78 SK] Pyongyang, 27 Aug--The delegation of specialists of construction and architecture of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council and National Council of Physical Culture and Sports of Romania headed by Nicolae Iordache, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, left here on 26 August by plane after visiting our country. Member of the delegation Cezar Lazarescu, chairman of the Romanian Architects Union and rector of the Bucharest Construction Institute, said: Pyongyang which was completely razed to the ground during the war [words indistinct]. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK]

FINNISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 26 Aug--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 25 August received and had a friendly conversation with the Finnish delegation of friendship and solidarity with Korea headed by Sakari Knuuttila, chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's reunification. Personage concerned Kim Tae-hui was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1411 GMT 26 Aug 78 SK] Pyongyang, 27 Aug--The Finnish delegation of friendship and solidarity with Korea headed by Sakari Knuuttila, chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee of Associations for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korea's Reunification, left Pyongyang on 26 August by plane after a visit to our country. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK]

BENIN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL--Pyongyang, 26 Aug--Comrade Chong Chun-ki on 25 August received and had a friendly talk with Cassien Hygin Gbaguidi, permanent representative of the National Federation of Workers Unions of Benin at the World Federation of Trade Unions and chief of African service of the WFTU, and his family. Personage concerned Mun Pyong-nok was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 26 Aug 78 SK] Pyongyang, 27 Aug--Cassien Hygin Gbaguidi, permanent representative of the National Federation of Workers' Unions of Benin at the World Federation of Trade Unions and chief of African service of the WFTU, left here on 26 August by air after a visit to our country. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 27 Aug 78 SK]

KOREAN CITIZENS FROM CHINA--Pyongyang, 2 Sep--A group of Korean citizens in China arrived here on 1 September by train to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The group consists of representatives of Korean citizens residing in various parts of China. It was warmly met at the railway station by personage concerned Han Pyong-hwa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]

DPRK-EGYPTIAN MINISTERS MEET--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam exchanged messages of greetings with Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Arab Republic of Egypt. They expressed in the messages the firm belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further expand and develop. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK]

HO TAM GREETES LIBYAN MINISTER--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message to 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, greeting the 9th anniversary of the 1 September revolution of the Libyan people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK]

HO TAM GREETES IRANIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Amir Khosrow Afsar Qasemlu [name as received] upon the latter's appointment as minister of foreign affairs of Iran and wished him big success in his work for friendship and cooperation among countries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK]

DPRK RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 4 September received and had a friendly conversation with Fantaye Biftu, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to our country, who paid him a courtesy call. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK]

HO TAM RECEIVES SUDANESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 4 September received and had a friendly conversation with Mubarak Osman Rahama, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to our country, who paid him a courtesy call. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK]

MADAGASCAR PRESIDENT TO VISIT DPRK--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--His Excellency Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, will shortly pay an official state visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK]

FILM HONORING BULGARIAN REVOLUTION--Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Bulgaria Friendship Association on 4 September arranged a film show at the Nagwon Cinema House on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Present there were personages concerned Yi Chang-son, Kim Chung-il and Han Ik-su and working people in the city. Ambassador Khristo Kelchev and staffers of the Bulgarian Embassy and cultural attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang were present on invitation. Speeches were made before the film was screened. The attendants saw a Bulgarian feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1048 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK]

GREETINGS TO IRAN--Pyongyang, 1 Sep--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council sent a message of greetings to Jaafar Sharif Emami upon his appointment as prime minister of Iran. In the message he expressed the belief that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries would develop and strengthen in the interests of the two peoples and wished the Iranian prime minister great success in his new work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR FROM ETHIOPIA--Pyongyang, 3 Sep--Fantaye Biftu, [name as received], first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 September by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]

NEW SUDANESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 3 Sep--Mubarak Osman Rahama, [name as received], new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 September by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA--Pyongyang, 3 Sep--Chong Sung-kyu, ambassador of our country to Zambia, on 28 August paid a farewell call on Kenneth David Launda, president of Zambia, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed the warm regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. After courteously inquiring after the health of the great leader, the president expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm and very friendly regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He asked the ambassador to convey his sincere wishes for the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the relations between Zambia and Korea. On behalf of the party, government and people of Zambia, he reassured Zambia's continued support to the reunification of Korea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the benefactor and fighter for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people, Zambian people and other peoples, he stressed. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]

DELEGATION TO USSR CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 3 Sep--A delegation of our country headed by Han Hong-sop left here on 2 September by plane to attend an international conference on first medical-sanitary aid to be held in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0848 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]

MOVIEMEN'S DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 3 Sep--A Korean moviemen's delegation left here on 2 September by train for China. Other Korean moviemen's delegations left here yesterday by air for the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]

POLISH AVIATION DELEGATION--A Polish Government civil aviation delegation arrived in Pyongyang on 21 August. The delegation, led by Mieczyslaw Roman, director of Poland's Central Civil Aviation Administration, was met at the airport by functionary concerned (Kim Yong-un) and a staff member of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0400 GMT 23 Aug 78 SK]

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## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### DPRK DAILY SCORES ROK-U.S.-JAPAN MILITARY 'HUDDLE'

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON 1 September comes out with a commentary lashing at the closed-door military talks called "meeting of officials concerned of South Korea, United States and Japan" on the north-east Asian situation held in Seoul on 29 August.

The South Korean "security" problem and tightening of "bonds" among the U.S., Japan and the South Korean puppets were the disgusting topic at the meeting attended by the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, the Japanese Ambassador in South Korea and the puppet army brasshats, the signed commentary notes, and goes on:

The commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea claimed at the meeting that "the maintenance of security" in South Korea should be regarded as an important matter for the United States and Japan. This suggests that it was a criminal huddle for stepping up the aggression and war moves at an accelerated pace in Korea.

Why is the so-called "security" of South Korea needed to the United States thousands of miles away from it across an ocean?

His ridiculous eloquence vividly revealed the heinous intention of the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea and keep it as their colony and military base at any cost and invade the northern half of the republic.

For this invariable purpose, the U.S. imperialists are hastening their arms reinforcement in South Korea, stage one war game after another against the northern half of the republic and, what is more, zealously instigate the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets to strengthen their military compact with a view to inveigling even the Japanese "self-defence forces" into this.

The commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the Japanese Ambassador had in mind the further strengthening of the triangular military alliance system when they argued that U.S., Japan and the South Korean puppets should maintain "close ties" among them.

The commentary continues:

With no amount of attempts can the U.S. imperialists justify the occupation of South Korea by their forces or attain their aggressive purpose.

They must take out of South Korea all their aggression forces in accordance with the UN resolution and their own "pledges."

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### DPRK DAILY SCORES U.S. REINFORCEMENT MOVES IN SOUTH KOREA

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 3 September commentary: "Reckless Troop Reinforcement Maneuver"]

[Text] The U.S. forces forcibly occupying South Korea are constantly being increased behind the screen of "troop withdrawal." High-ranking officials of the U.S. Defense Department recently made it public that the U.S. imperialists organized a new tow anti-tank missile company for the U.S. 2d Division in South Korea. Foreign news reports state that this tow missile company is the only unit stationed outside U.S. territory.

It is a known fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are continuously introducing numerous military equipment, including M-60 A-1 tanks, to organize a new tank battalion and to reinforce the U.S. 2d Division occupying South Korea. This repeated military action by the U.S. imperialists shows that they are strengthening their forces behind the signboard of troop withdrawal. This is not only a violation of their own pledge but also an open challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, who desire peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The United States once said to the world that it would soon withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea. However, the United States is acting in a double-dealing manner. The U.S. troops in South Korea have not been reduced but increased by 2,600 men as of the end of June, compared with that in the end of last year.

As the year progresses, the U.S. imperialists are deploying several hundred modern aircraft to South Korea and its vicinity to reinforce their air force in South Korea and to increase their strike power. They are further bringing in, on a large scale, modern military equipment, including new tanks, to increase the combat capability of their infantry units.

That the U.S. imperialist aggressors have organized a new tow anti-tank missile company, which has not been established at their other overseas military bases, and deployed it to the U.S. 2d Division in South Korea,

and that they are attempting to attach a new armored unit armed with new type tanks to the U.S. 2d Division proves that the U.S. imperialists have far advanced in strengthening their aggressive forces.

In addition to reinforcement of their troops in South Korea and intensifying their offensive capability, the U.S. imperialists are rendering enormous military aid to the South Korean puppet clique, turning over numerous lethal weapons and increasing the puppets' war potentials under the pretext of compensatory measures.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists put a strike force consisting of army, navy and air force units on alert in Japan, Okinawa and Hawaii, which can embark on an emergency mobilization into South Korea at any time, and perpetrated its training and exercise.

The troop withdrawal from South Korea raved about by the U.S. imperialists is nothing but a tactical rearrangement of U.S. forces aimed at troop reinforcement and a change in logistical positioning. Today the U.S. imperialists are accelerating new war preparations to invade all of Korea making South Korea as a stepping-stone and are scheming to perpetuate their forcible occupation of South Korea and to fabricate two Koreas by force.

The U.S. imperialists' troop withdrawal plan is nothing but a smoke screen to cover up their war preparation maneuvers which are being stepped up through constant reinforcement of massive lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons. All facts bare the cunning and vicious nature of the U.S. imperialists holding the signboard of peace. The new war preparation schemes by the U.S. imperialists not only threaten peace in Korea and Asia and increase the danger of a new war, but also create a graver obstacle to the peaceful solution of the Korean issue. The Korean people and the world peace-loving people sternly reject and denounce the criminal schemes by the U.S. imperialists who are running amok for new war preparations putting a lid on troop withdrawal.

The more the U.S. imperialists run amok for attainment of their aggressive ambition on Korea, the faster their downfall will be advanced. The U.S. imperialists should abandon their aggressive ambition on Korea and war preparation maneuvers and should totally and immediately withdraw their forces and lethal weapons from South Korea.

CSO: 4208

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### SECRETARIAT SCORES ROK PLOT TO THWART WORLD CONFERENCE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued information No 78 on 1 September denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique for more viciously plotting to obstruct the country's reunification and perpetuate its division.

The information said:

According to recent data, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique called bosses of the "central intelligence agency" and the chief of its Japan branch, heard reports on their activities for frustrating the second world conference for the reunification of Korea slated for November this year in Tokyo and gave instructions on "future action line." They threatened that if an "operative group" fails in its future "operation," it would be severely called to account for it.

This is a vicious reactionary offensive against the progressive people of the world who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an intolerable challenge to the entire Korean people in the north and south and overseas compatriots who are striving hard to achieve national reunification.

Recalling that the South Korean puppet clique earned worldwide denunciation for their attempt to wreck the world conference for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held in Brussels in February last year, the information continued:

Through their recent moves the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique once again stripped naked their true color as heinous splittists and never-to-be-condoned traitors who are making desperate efforts to obstruct the peaceful reunification of the country and create "two Koreas" and disclosed their sinister attempt to commit fascist acts against the world people.

No matter what vicious plot the South Korean rulers may weave to perpetuate the country's division, they cannot break the firm will of our nation aspiring after peaceful reunification or block the advance of the world people who unanimously desire the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

If the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, in defiance of public denunciation at home and abroad, persist in their reckless splitting manoeuvres, they will meet a stern judgment of history as the enemy of reunification, forsaken by the times.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### DPRK DAILY SCORES ROK 'THREAT, BLACKMAIL' TO STUDENTS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet education minister on 31 August turned up at the Seoul University and threatened that a "drastic step" would be taken against any "element obstructive to the stabilisation of campus and the university would be closed without a moment's thought for 1 or 2 years, if necessary.

This blare came under fire from papers here Saturday.

NODONG SINMUN says in a signed commentary that this was a downright threat and blackmail to the South Korean students who are holding high the banner of struggle for justice and democracy, refusing to obey the treacherous rule of the Pak Chong-hui traitor clique, and a fascist fit of the hangmen for a renewed repressive offensive on them.

Explaining the reason why the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have gotten so desperate of late in suppressing campus, the commentary says:

The anti-puppet and anti-"government" sentiments have grown ever higher among the South Korean people in the wake of the repeated "election" farces staged by the puppets for the legalisation of their long-term office. And the economic crisis sweeping South Korea and the further [words indistinct], the people resulting from it add to.

Now the puppets are at work to keep this discontent of the people, the undercurrent of South Korean society, from exploding to give rise to a massive resistance, with the struggle of the students as the blasting fuse.

Suffice it to recall that they showed up at the Seoul University and threatened and blackmailed its students who always took the lead in the struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Only such fascist hangmen bereft of human reason as the Pak Chong-hui clique can threaten inviolable campus with closure, making students as a target of suppression by the bayonet, for their long-term office.

As for the "obstructive element" about which the puppets mumbled something incoherent, the real element obstructive to the stabilisation of campus in South Korea is none other than the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique themselves.

They should promptly stop their fascist outrages against South Korean students and suppression of campus and reinstate the illegally expelled students and teachers.

CSO: 4220



## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### DEMONSTRATION IN SEOUL URGES POLITICAL PRISONERS' RELEASE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--Eighty young men and anti-"government" figures held a demonstration in Seoul on the evening of 30 August, according to a foreign report from Seoul.

The demonstrators strongly denounced the puppet clique for arresting former Seoul University student Yu In-tae again 10 odd days after his release in mid-August and resolutely demanded the unconditional and immediate release of all political offenders.

That day the fascist clique arrested 12 demonstrators including former professor of the "Hanguk Theological College" Mun Ik-hwan, one of the publishers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation."

According to a report, Yu In-tae who had been in prison for several years after being sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of involvement in the "case of the national federation of youth and students for democracy" was released in mid-August thanks to the struggle of the people, but the puppets arrested him again on 27 August simply because he said at a meeting on 24 August that an indictment was fabricated by the puppet central intelligence agency 4 years ago to rig up the "case of the national federation of youth and students for democracy."

The puppets were compelled by the strong protest and pressure of the people to set free Yu In-tae on 31 August, the day following the demonstration.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### TOKYO YOUTH MEETING SUPPORTS KOREA REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--A friendship meeting of Japanese and Korean youths in Tokyo supporting the second world conference for the reunification of Korea slated for November this year in Tokyo was held on 26 August, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The meeting was sponsored by the Tokyo youth executive committee for success of the second world conference for the reunification of Korea and the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan. Attending the meeting were Japanese youth affiliated with such political parties and public organizations as the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, the League of Socialist Youth of Japan and the National Railway Workers Union, and the chairman of the standing committee of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the chairman of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan and Korean Youth in Tokyo, more than 8,500 in all.

The meeting was addressed on behalf of the sponsors of the chairman of the Tokyo Youth Executive Committee for success of the second world conference for the reunification of Korea and the chairman of the Tokyo metropolitan headquarters committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan.

The meeting was also addressed by Kenji Takeda, permanent secretary in charge of youth of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO), who attended the meeting as a guest.

The meeting adopted an appeal.

It said:

Today the Korean question is an important one decisive of the international situation.

The appeal strongly denounced the "argument on simultaneous UN membership of two Koreas" and "argument on cross recognition" designed to carry into practice the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military integration.

It stressed:

Today voices of the world people denouncing such reactionary moves of the U.S., Japan and South Korea going against the trend of history are ringing out louder and the movement supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the movement demanding the total withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea enjoy the wide support of the peace-loving forces of the world.

The trend of history clearly shows that Korea is one and Korea must be reunified in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The appeal called upon the Japanese youth to strengthen solidarity with the Korean people and wage a persistent struggle for successfully guaranteeing the forthcoming second world conference for the reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### 'NODONG SINMUN' DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAW TROOPS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--Dailies here today strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea in their articles dedicated to the 12th anniversary of the sinking of the U.S. imperialist aggression ship "General Sherman" on 2 September 1866 by the Korean people when it intruded into the Taedong-gang River and committed robbery.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says: The intrusion of the aggressor ship "General Sherman" into our country was a most high-handed act of encroachment on the part of the U.S. imperialists against the sovereignty of our nation and the sinking of the pirate ship by our people in their determined fight was the first deserved punishment to the U.S. imperialists engaged in aggression against other nations. It refers to the U.S. imperialists crimes against the Korean people during the last 100 years or more from the days of the invasion of the U.S. "General Sherman."

It continues:

It is 112 years since the U.S. imperialists were dealt a hard blow in their first step of aggression into Korea and a quarter of a century since their ignominious defeat in the aggressive war they provoked against the northern half of the republic following their occupation of South Korea.

In this period, the appearance of the world has undergone a fundamental change and the time has also changed. But the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war against Korea has not changed in the least.

Today the U.S. imperialists are obstructing our peoples cause of national reunification, while viciously scheming to create "two Koreas" for the purpose of keeping South Korea as their permanent colony and military base.

Taking one step backward after another from their "pledges" to withdraw nuclear weapons and their troops from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are largely increasing their armed forces.

The U.S. troops in South Korea at the end of June were 2,600 men more than at the end of last year.

The U.S. imperialists are augmenting the puppets' war potential, steadily increasing their military "aid" to the South Korean puppets under the cloak of "compensatory measures."

They even worked out an "emergency plan of nuclear war" and manoeuvre to force the scourge of a nuclear war upon the Korean people.

They are framing plots to use Japan as their starting base, arsenal and logistic base for their Korean aggression and hurl the Japanese "self-defence forces" on to the Korean front.

The paper continues:

So long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors remain in South Korea, the danger of war cannot disappear and an independent and peaceful reunification of the country is unthinkable.

It is the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, the flunkeyist traitors, who are faithfully implementing the U.S. imperialists policies of aggression and war.

With such flunkeyist traitors as the Pak Chong-hui clique left alone, foreign aggression cannot be curbed and the South Korean people cannot get rid of today's misfortunes and sufferings.

The U.S. imperialists must discard their aggressive desire in Korea and withdraw from South Korea with all their weapons according to the demand of the time and the people and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must step down from "power" without delay, giving up their foolish act for prolonging their days, clinging to the sleeves of their masters.

In conclusion, the paper stresses that our people will fight with redoubled vigor to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, defend the national dignity and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### DPRK DAILIES SCORE U.S. MILITARY REINFORCEMENTS IN ROK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed commentary denouncing the reckless arms reinforcement stepped up by the U.S. imperialists behind the curtain of "troop pullout."

The commentary says: The more frantically the U.S. imperialists try to realize their aggressive design on Korea by "strength," the earlier their doom will come.

They newly organized a "tow" anti-tank missile company in the Second U.S. Division occupying South Korea and are bringing in large quantities of military equipment including "M-60 A-1" tanks to deploy a new-type tank battalion in the division.

This is a breach of their "commitment" and an open challenge to the Korean people and peace-loving people of the world who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The commentary goes on:

The United States once announced to the world that it would withdraw all its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date.

But its actions do not agree with its words. The number of the U.S. troops present in South Korea as of the end of June is 2,600 greater than that at the end of last year.

The fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors organized and deployed in the Second Division a "tow" anti-tank missile company which they have not at their military bases in any other countries and are working to form an armoured unit equipped with new-type tanks in the division shows that they are going farther on the road of reinforcing the aggressor armed forces.

It is obvious that the "troop pullout" from South Korea, much vaunted by the U.S. imperialists, is nothing but a tactical redeployment of armed forces with their redistribution and arms reinforcement as its content.

These facts strip naked the crafty and heinous nature of the U.S. imperialists putting up the signboard of "peace."

The United States must give up its aggressive design on Korea, discontinue the war preparations and immediately and completely withdraw all its troops and weapons from South Korea.

MINJU CHOSON today also carries a commentary assailing the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists in forming a "tow" anti-tank missile company in the U.S. Second Division occupying South Korea.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### 'VRPR' RADIO SCORES PLANNED JOINT ROK-U.S. AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE

Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK

[Commentary: "War Racket Carrying Grave Danger"]

[Text] On 1 September, the U.S. Defense Department announced that a joint South Korea-U.S. air defense exercise would be staged for 3 days this month in the territorial lands and air of our country using aircraft equipped with the airborne warning and control system.

It was learned that, for this special operation, two up-to-date, highly efficient aircraft equipped with the airborne warning and control system will be mobilized.

This large-scale military exercise racket which will be staged by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique is an extremely reckless and dangerous act aimed at disturbing peace, aggravating tension and bringing the situation to a dangerous stage on the Korean Peninsula. At the same time, this is an outrageous threat and blackmail toward our masses who oppose division and desire the reunification of the divided fatherland, and an atrocious challenge to the world peace-loving people who desire the peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Asia.

In reality, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war maneuvers toward the Korean Peninsula are becoming ever more reckless.

Under the signboard of troop withdrawal, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are drastically beefing up the aggressive forces in South Korea and frantically accelerating war preparations. According to a recent announcement by the U.S. Defense Department, as of the end of June, the number of the U.S. troops in South Korea increased by some 1,700 compared to that at the end of March. They are planning to drastically reinforce their air force in South Korea by additionally assigning hundreds of up-to-date aircraft to South Korea and its surrounding areas.



Ceaselessly introducing mass lethal weapons and military equipment, including new model tanks, the U.S. imperialist aggressors are strengthening the combat capability of the U.S. forces in South Korea and extensively erecting new military installations there. They are also maintaining in Japan, Okinawa, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland army, air and naval mobile strike units that can be immediately dispatched to South Korea at any moment, and staging war exercises for a war of northward invasion.

Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists are, under the pretext of compensatory measures, transferring to the Pak Chong-hui clique modern mass lethal weapons in large quantities and, thus, bolstering the clique's war potential.

As we see, the U.S. imperialists are not withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea. Rather, they are introducing more and are hellbent on strengthening their combat capability.

While carrying out military buildup maneuvers, the U.S. imperialists are more frequently staging frantic war exercise rackets simulating actual warfare. Last March they staged a joint South Korea-U.S. operational exercise dubbed "team spirit '78," the largest of its kind since the Korean ceasefire, and, in April, staged a provocative war exercise, the so-called South Korea-U.S. cross-river exercise, in the vicinity of the Imjin River, west of the frontline.

In June, they actively drove the Pak Chong-hui clique to war commotions, staging a joint South Korea-U.S. landing exercise in the vicinity of Pohang.

And, they still continue frantic war rackets.

The joint South Korea-U.S. air defense exercise scheduled to be staged for 3 days this month in the territorial lands and air of South Korea, using U.S. aircraft equipped with the airborne warning and control system, is also part of their war maneuvers.

All the facts show the U.S. imperialists' new war maneuvers are reaching an extremely reckless and dangerous stage. The war exercise rackets daily intensified in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui clique are extremely dangerous and reckless acts aggravating tension and bringing the situation to the brink of war on the Korean Peninsula.

These maneuvers can invite a war on the Korean Peninsula at any moment. These maneuvers are against the demand of the times which aspire for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, and by no means bid well for the United States itself.

Our masses and the world peace-loving masses resolutely oppose and denounce the reckless war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the reckless war exercise commotions and immediately withdraw from this land, taking along all aggressive forces and lethal weapons, in accordance with their own pledge and the UN resolution.

The Pak Chong-hui clique must also stop the reckless commotions to seek an escape through military adventure with the support of the guns and swords of the U.S. imperialists, and step down from power.

Our masses will never tolerate the two-Koreas scheme and the new war maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

CSO: 4208

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### DPRK DAILIES SCORE ROK NAVAL FIRING EXERCISES

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1103 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean puppets staged on 3 September a powder-reeking firing exercise in a vast area of the West Sea off Kunsan, North Cholla Province, according to a report.

Two days earlier, they also held a firing exercise on the sea off Anmyon-do Island in the West Sea. Even according to an announcement of the puppets, they staged such firing exercises nearly 10 times in July and August.

NODONG SINMUN 4 September in a signed commentary says:

This indicates that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are frantically stepping up preparations for a war against the north, zealously following the war policy of the U.S. imperialists.

The reckless war exercises staged by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique with the encouragement of the U.S. imperialists are a grave, unpardonable provocation against the entire Korean people and a challenge to the cause of peace of the world people.

Noting that the war racket of the puppets has become all the more unscrupulous today when their political and economic crisis is all the more serious, the commentary cites concrete instances.

All this is a product of the desperate attempt of the bellicose elements to find a way out in deliberately increasing the tension in Korea and igniting a war.

By covering the whole area of South Korea with powder smoke and keying up the tension the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique intend to justify the U.S. forces permanent occupation of South Korea, beg for more weapons and dollars from their master with this as a pretext and, furthermore, to start a war, together with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, against our republic.

This is a foolish miscalculation.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must stop the reckless war manoeuvres and step down from "power," as demanded by the South Korean people.

MINJU CHOSON also runs a commentary headed "Puppets Reckless Play With Fire."

The incessant "firing exercises on the sea" and "landing operation exercises" conducted by the puppets these days show that they intend to mount an all-out attack from the land, sky and sea after provoking a new war in Korea together with the U.S. imperialists, says the commentary.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### SECRETARIAT SCORES ROK SUPPRESSION OF YOUTH, LIBERALS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1044 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on 4 September issued information No 80 denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who harshly suppressed youths and democratic figures when they came out in demand of the release of all the political prisoners on 30 August.

It recalls that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique brutally cracked down on the South Korean youths and figures of various circles that day when they were waging a demonstration struggle, shouting slogans for the release of the political prisoners illegally kept behind bars and walked away former professor of a theological college Mun Ik-hwan and 11 youths and sentenced three of them to detention.

The information went on:

This is another reactionary offensive against justice and democracy and a monstrous crime of those bent on keeping South Korea a prison of people.

The South Korean puppets should clearly know that they can never bar the just struggle of the democratic forces for independence, democracy and reunification, though they threaten them with the bayonet and prison.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should unconditionally and immediately release all the illegally detained political prisoners as the South Korean youth and democratic figures demand and they themselves should go to prison in their place.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### DPRK DAILY HITS ROK 'MANEUVERS' AGAINST REUNIFICATION CONFERENCE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1123 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed commentary denouncing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's vicious manoeuvres to wreck the second world conference for the reunification of Korea to be held in Tokyo in November.

Noting that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique called bosses of the "central intelligence agency" and the chief of its Japan branch to a criminal confab, formed an "operative group" and worked out a "policy of future operation," the commentary says.

This clearly shows how desperately they are manoeuvring to obstruct the country's reunification, fix its split and create "two Koreas."

The second world conference is an expression of the firm solidarity of the world people with the just cause of our people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The manoeuvres of the puppets to frustrate the conference is an unpardonable challenge to our people who eagerly desire the reunification of the divided country and an unbearable provocation against the Japanese people and the world's peace-loving peoples who want to see the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Saying that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are now working overtime to hold in check the solidarity movement of the world people supporting the cause of Korean reunification, the commentary notes that they mobilized agents to conduct subversive acts from the time when the Japan preparatory committee of the second world conference was making preparations for a general meeting concerning the holding of the conference.

The commentary continues:

Under the direction of the puppet embassy in Japan they formed a shock force with their underlings in the "ROK Residents Association in Japan ("Mindan") and have been weaving all sorts of plots to mount an "all-round forestalling attack" against the second world conference.

The puppets are also working to induce the Japanese authorities to join their criminal acts against the conference, twaddling about "restriction of activities of anti-South Korean organizations."

Availing themselves of the world conference in Japan, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, in league with Japanese reactionaries, are turning Japan into a theatre of activities of puppet CIA gangsters and resorting to every conceivable means to spy on the activities of the Japan preparatory committee of the conference and other democratic organizations.

This is a wanton infringement upon and international gangsterism against the independent activities of the Japanese democratic organizations and people.

With no desperate efforts, however, can the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique wreck the conference.

They must give up their base manoeuvres at once.

CSO: 4220

## SOUTH KOREA/REUNIFICATION

### BRIEFS

PAK EXPANDS RESERVE FORCES--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique decided to expand the so-called "office reserve forces" organised at companies and puppet organs to a brigade level to mobilize more manpower for a criminal aim of war, according to a report. For this purpose, they revised the "regulations for the application of the law on the enforcement of the homeland defence reserve forces." The HDRF, a special detachment of the puppet army, is one of the fascist war machines. The puppets expanded the unit of this war machine to drive out more people as cannon fodder. According to another report, they are largely expanding the unit of the "civil defence corps." An instance is that on 29 August a "meeting for the formation of the civil defence corps" was held in Changwon area, South Kyongsang Province, to forcibly enlist more than 6,700 people. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK]

ROK STAGES GUNFIRE EXERCISE--Pyongyang, 2 Sep (KCNA)--The South Korean bellicose elements on 31 August staged a criminal firing exercise on the sea near Anmyon-do Island off South Chungchong Province, according to a report. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique fired shells all day long, fanning up the war fever. They conducted similar exercises on the sea near Anmyon-do Island in early and mid-July and late August. Owing to the puppet cliques repeated war exercises on the sea, a large number of South Korean fishermen are in dire destitution unable to go fishing. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2 Sep 78 SK]

DPRK SCORES ROK-U.S. DEFENSE EXERCISES--According to a foreign news report from Washington, the U.S. imperialists are planning to mobilize to South Korea aircraft in the continental United States equipped with radar for a so-called South Korea-U.S. joint air defense exercise. The U.S. imperialists will first transport the aircraft to bases in Okinawa and Yokohama, Japan within this month, and will then bring them into South Korea. Recently the U.S. imperialists have been mobilizing their forces in the continental United States and other military bases for war exercises staged in South Korea to revitalize the puppets, who are on the brink of death and to strain the situation. The situation clearly shows how frantically the U.S. imperialists are running amok for a new aggressive war provocation scheme against the northern half of the republic behind the smoke screen of troop withdrawal. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2215 GMT 3 Sep 78 SK]



U.S. MILITARY SALES TO ROK--Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The U.S. Defense Department on 30 August submitted to Congress a plan to sell the South Korean puppet clique a huge amount of spare parts and supplies for military planes, according to a report from Washington. Earlier, it decided to supply to South Korea "war reserve stocks" including military equipment and ammunition between 1979 and 1983. Included in "war reserve stocks" are guided missiles and other modern weapons and improved conventional ground munitions. Facts show that the U.S. imperialists' advertisement of "troop pullout" and so on, is an empty talk and they are hastening war preparations against the northern half of the republic behind its curtain. [Text]  
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK]

CSO: 4220

## INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

### DPRK REPORTS CONCLUSION OF VISIT BY PRC'S HUA TO IRAN

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK

[Text] According to a report, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, left Teheran on 1 September concluding his official friendship visit to the empire of Iran.

A farewell function was held at the airport. The national anthems of the two countries were played, and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Shahanshah of the empire of Iran reviewed a guard of honor together. Before departing, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng exchanged a warm handshake with Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was also seen off by the high-ranking officials of Iran including Prime Minister (Jaafar Sharif-Emami) and Foreign Minister (Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu). Functionaries of the Chinese Embassy in Iran and many foreign envoys stationed in Iran also came to the airport.

Prior to this, on 30 August, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his entourage laid wreaths at the tomb of Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's father. Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs (Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qusemlu) accompanied them. Brother of the Shahanshah (King Abdur Reza Pahlavi) received Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his entourage here.

On 30 August, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi had talks in (Saadabad) Palace in Teheran. On the Chinese side, Chinese executive members including Chi Teng-Kuei, Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua and the Chinese ambassador to Iran participated in the talks. On the Iranian side, high-ranking officials of this country including Minister of Foreign Affairs (Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu) and the Iranian ambassador to China participated in the talks.

On 30 August, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met Iranian Premier (Jaafar Sharif-Emami) and had a friendly conversation with him at (Golestan) Palace.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng met many foreign envoys stationed in Iran.

On the afternoon of 31 August, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had private talks with Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi at (Saadabad) Palace. Meanwhile, an agreement on culture was concluded between the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Empire of Iran.

CSO: 4208

## INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

### 'NODONG SINMUN' GREETES LIBYAN NATIONAL DAY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 1 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Sep. (KCNA)--Papers here today in articles dedicated to the ninth anniversary of the 1 September revolution of the Libyan people extend warm felicitations and greetings to them on their national holiday.

NODONG SINMUN in a signed article says: The overthrow of the reactionary feudal monarchy and the proclamation of the republic in Libya on 1 September 1969, was an event of great significance in the history of her people. It goes on:

After the victory of the revolution, the industrious and courageous people of Libya under the correct leadership of General Secretary Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi have made a great success in the struggle against imperialism and for defence of national independence and building of a new [words indistinct] Libya.

The social and economic changes are being accelerated under the slogan of "People's Revolution."

Pursuing a nonaligned foreign policy from an independent stand, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya opposes imperialism and colonialism and actively supports and encourages the struggle of the Arab people to retake the occupied Arab territories and the struggle of the Palestinian people to restore the national rights.

Our people sincerely rejoice over and warmly hail all the successes made by the Libyan people in the building of a new society.

Referring to the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Libya, the article continues:

Korea and Libya, both being members of the nonaligned movement, have established bonds of friendship and closely supported and cooperated with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The visit of a delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah headed by his excellency 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud to our country some time ago was of weighty importance in tightening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

The Libyan people highly appreciate the successes registered by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and actively support and encourage our people in the just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our people are greatly inspired by this.

Our people will, in the future too, as in the past, make every effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Libya.

CSO: 4220

END